

KAVRAKIROV, V.

DAVIDOV, Sl., prof.; KAVRAKIROV, V., dots.; PENEV, Zl.; ANGELOV, D.;
DEVETAKOV, M.; BOHIMECHKOV, L.

Traumatic injuries of the jaw region in Bulgaria. Stomatologija,
Sofia no.3:174-183 1954.

1. Iz Katedrata po khirurgichna stomatologija pri Meditsinskata
akademiia V.Chervenkov, Sofia. Zav. katedrata: prof. Sl.Davidov.
(JAWS, wounds and injuries,
statist., Bulgaria)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
jaws, statist., Bulgaria)

KAVRAKIROV, V., dots.

Indications and contraindications for teeth extraction in acute inflammations of dental origin. Stomatologia, Sofia no.4:216-219 1954.

(TEETH EXTRACTION,
indic. in inflamm.)

KAVRAKIROV, V.
SAVOV, G.; KAVRAKIROV, V.

Hemihypertrophia faciei progressiva. Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.6:
96-98 1954.

1. Iz tsentralnii voenen gospiatal (nachalnik: L. Angelov)
(FACE, diseases,
hemihypertrophy, progr.)

KAVRAKIROV, V., dots.

Controversy on acute inflammatory processes of dental origin.
Stomatologia, Sofia no.2:32-39 1955.

(TEETH, diseases,
odontogenous periodontitis, osteomyelitis & periostitis)
(PERIODONTIUM, diseases)
(OSTEOMYELITIS,
odontogenous)
(PERIOSTITIS,
odontogenous)

KAVRAKIROV, V.J. (Sofia)

Surgical treatment of hereditary harelip. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech.

24 no.6:467-470 Nov 57.

(HARELIP, surg.

technic (Cz))

KAVRAKIROV, V.

On the problem of total rhinoplasty with a Filatov's flap stripped of fat. Acta chir. plast. 3 no.4:241-249 '61.

1. Clinic of Faciomaxillary Surgery O. A. B., Sofia (Bulgaria) Director: Prof. G. Krastinov.

(NOSE surg)

KAVRAKIROV, V.

Surgical treatment of congenital single harelip. Nauch. tr.
vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.3:17-34 '62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. Sl. Davidov.
(HARELIP)

AGEKYAN, T.A.; KAVRAYSKAYA, K.V.; PLYUGIN, G.A.; STRUGATSKIY, B.N.;
~~SHISHKINA, G.A.~~

An indication of the interaction of stars and diffuse matter.
Astron.zhur. 33 no.5:679-681 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.
(Stars) (Interstellar matter)

KAVRAYSKAYA, K.V.

Dispersion of the brightness function used in solving some problems
of galactic structure. Uch.zao.LGU no.190:40-51 '57. (MDRA 10:7)
(Stars--Distribution) (Stars--Magnitudes)

43-1-10/10

AUTHOR: KAVRAYSKAYA, E.V.

TITLE: Determination of the Distribution Function of the Real Ellipticity of the Galactics (Opredeleniye funktsii raspredeleniya istinnykh szhatiy galaktik)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya Matematiki, Mekhaniki i Astronomii, 1958, Nr 1(1), pp.148-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let x denote the real and u the observed ellipticity of the galactics; $f(x)$ and $\varphi(u)$ the distribution functions of x and u . Under the suppositions that 1.) the galactics are regular spheroids and 2.) the distribution of the angle of inclination of the symmetry planes of the galactics to the direction of observation have random character, the author obtains the relation

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{\varphi(u) du}{\sqrt{x^2-u^2}} \right\}$$

with partially statistic methods after having solved an abelian integral equation. A detailed discussion with the aid of results of observation leads the author to the following conclusions:

Card 1/2

1. The distribution of the ellipticities in the clusters is

Determination of the Distribution Function of the Real Ellip- 43-1-10/10
ticity of the Galactios

completely different from the distribution in the general field.

2. For three investigated clusters similar $f(x)$ and $\varphi(u)$ were obtained which is a sign of the absence of domineering orientation planes.
 3. In the general field there are extraordinarily many entirely round galactios, while galactios with $0.475 \leq x < 1.00$ are nearly completely absent.
- 7 figures, 1 Soviet and 13 foreign references are quoted.

SUBMITTED: 20 March 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Galactios-Distribution function
2. Mathematical analysis

USCOMM-DC-54861

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Kavrayskaya, K.V.

43-58-13-3/13

TITLE: Determination of the Distances to the Clusters of Galaxies and to individual galaxies. The Investigation of the Relations Between the Absolute Magnitudes and the Ellipticities of the Galaxies (Opredeleniye rasstoyaniy do skopleniy galaktik i do otdel'nykh galaktik. Issledovaniye zavisimosti mezhdru absolyutnymi velichinam i istinnymi szhatiyami galaktik)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1958, Nr 13(3), pp 16-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of the distances to the clusters of galaxies is based on the assumption that there exists a statistical relation between the absolute magnitudes and the real ellipticities. The existence of this relation is proved. Furthermore it is assumed that the distribution of the angles of inclination of the symmetry planes of the galaxies to the direction of observation is random; this is confirmed by the former investigation of the author [Ref 6]. Under these assumptions the author constructs the curve representing the dependence of the absolute magnitude from the mean observed spheroidicity (the author does not use the magnitude $\frac{a-b}{a}$)

Card 1/2

The Determination of the Distances of the Clusters of Galaxies 43-58-13-3/13
and of Single Galaxies. The Investigation of the Relations Between
the Absolute Magnitudes and the Ellipticities of the Galaxies

but the so-called spheroidicity $\frac{b}{a}$). A comparison of such
curves for well-known clusters with curves for unknown clusters
yields the sought distance of the unknown clusters.
A similar method also based on probability theoretical
considerations is proposed for the determination of the
distances of single elliptic galaxies. The advantage of the
method consists in the consideration of the probable absolute
magnitude of the galaxies for the determination of the
probable distance.

There are 2 tables, 5 figures and 10 references, 3 of which
are Soviet, 3 American, 2 Swedish, 1 German and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1957

1. Astronomy 2. Galaxies--Physical properties 3. Mathematics

Card 2/2

KAVRAYSKAYA, K.V., Cand Phys-Math Sci — (diss) "Statistical study
of ^{compression} ~~condensation~~ ^{galaxies} of ~~galaxies~~." Len, 1959. 11 pp (Len Order of
Lenin State U im A.A. Zhdanov). 150 copies (KL, 38-59, 113)

5

3(1)

AUTHOR: Kavrayskaya, K.V.

SOV/43-59-7-13/17

TITLE: A Statistical Investigation of the Ellipticities of Double Galaxies (Statisticheskoye issledovaniye szhatiy dvoynykh galaktik)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1959, Nr 7(2), pp 129-139 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The statistical investigations of double galaxies show that their components in most of the cases are physically dependent. This fact causes the author to investigate the correlation of the ellipticities of the components of double galaxies. The proof of the correlation would mean that the components have a common origin and that they are not risen by tearing along with the result of the investigation is uniquely negative: neither between the ellipticities nor between the tilts of the components a correlation can be proved. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 1 Swedish.

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1958

Card 1/1

L 7879-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL RM

ACC NR: AP5025030

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Balyayev, V. A.; Gromova, V. A.; Zemit, S. V.; Kavtayskaya, N. L.;
Kopylov, Ye. P.; Kosmodem'yanskiy, L. V.; Kostin, D. L.; Kut'in, A. M.;
Lazaryants, E. G.; Romanova, R. G.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.; Shikhalova, K. P.;
Shushkina, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining synthetic rubber. Class 39, No. 173942

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, synthetic rubber, butadiene, styrene, polymer, copolymer, polymerization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic rubber by polymerization or copolymerization of dienes with vinyl monomers, for example, butadiene with α -methylstyrene, in aqueous emulsion at low temperatures in the presence of known free-radical-initiators and regulators employing emulsifiers. To improve the polymer properties, esters of monoalkylbenzoic acid are used as emulsifiers.

SUB CODE: 11,07/

SUBM DATE: 03Jul63

Card 1/1 nw

UDC: 678.762 678.762-134

KAVRAYSKIY, V.N.

Special visas. Mashinostroitel' no.8:27 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Vises)

KAVRAYSKIY, V.N.

Turnbuckles for conveying molding cores and forms. Mashinostroitel'
no.3:25 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Hoisting machinery)

USSR/Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 86643

Author : Kavrayskiy Yu.V.

Inst :

Title : On the Problem of the Causes of the Non-Equivalence of Individual Chemical Elements in Plant Life

Orig Pub : Fiziol. Rasteniy, 1957, 4, No 4, 372-377

Abstract : The author arranged all the chemical elements of the periodic table in the order of the increase in the magnitude of the ratio (I) of atomic weight to charge, and compared their range of spread in nature and biological activity in plants. Excluding inert gases, the author obtained the following sequence of elements: H, O, N, C, Ca, S, Si, Mg, K, P, Al, Cl, Na, Ni, F, Se, Fe, B, Cr, Ti, Zn, Co, Cu, Mn, and so forth. A comparison of the I and biological activity of elements was used to deduce conclusions that the structural elements (H, O, N, C) of the principal simplest protein, without which

Card : 1/2

SERGEYEV, L.I.; KAVRAYSKIY, Yu.V.; SERGEYEVA, K.A.

Characteristics of the yearly cycle and frost resistance of
fruit trees in the Crimea. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 43:
115-118 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologii Bashkirskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

DOBYCHIN, B.D., professor; SHIPACHEV, V.G., professor; SINKEVICH, N.A., professor; KOLCHENOGOV, P.D., dotsent; SENGHILLO, Z.T., dotsent; ~~KAVRICHKOVA, R.M.~~, assistant; STANKEVICH, M.V., assistant; POMINA, V.M., assistant; RUMYANTSEVA, V.I., assistant.

In memory of K.P.Sapozhkov. Khirurgiia no.8:86 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Sapozhkov, Konstantin Petrovich, 1874-1952)

KAVRAKIROV, V., dots.

On a method for total rhinoplasty with the aid of Filatov's flap
without fatty tissue. Khirurgiia, Sofia 13 no.11:969-976 '60.
(NOSE surg)

BOSEV, N.[Boshev, N.]; NIKOLOVA, A.; KAVRIKOVA, K.

On the mechanism of the phagocytic reaction of white blood corpuscles.
Studii cerc fiziol 6 no.2:237-243 '61.

1. Institutul de medicina superioara "I. P. Pavlov", Plovdiv, R.P.
Bulgaria.

(PHAGOCYTES) (LEUCOCYTES) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC)

KAVRIN, Ye.I., inzhener.

Effectiveness of testing windings of generators and synchronous compensators by increasing the alternating current voltage. Energetik 1 no.7:16-18 D '53.

(MLBA 6:12)

(Dynamot--Testing)

1. KAVRINENKO, D. D.
2. USSR (600)
4. Ukraine--Beech
7. White beech in the eastern margin of its area, Priroda, 42, No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

KAVRISHVILI, K.V.

Aleksandr Nikolaevich Dzhavakhishvili (on the occasion of his
eightieth birthday). Izv.AN SSSR, Ser.geog. no.2:145-148 Mr-Apr
'86. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.V. Stalina.
(Dzhavakhishvili, Aleksandr Nikolaevich, 1875-)

KAVRISHVILI, K.Y.

Correlation between the vertical land forms. Nauk. zap. L'viv. un.
40:155-159 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet, Tbilisi.
(Georgia--Physical geography)

KAVRISHVILI, K.V.

Characteristics of land forms in the upper parts of the Kakhetian
Alazani and Tushetskaya Alazani Valleys. Trudy Geog. ob-va Gruz.
SSR no.3:131-153 '58. (MIRA 12:9)
(Alazani Valley--Physical Geography)

KAVRISHVILI, K.V.

Special features of the upper stream region of the Kvirila
River landform. Trudy Geog.ob-va Gruz.SSR 4:181-204 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Kvirila River--Physical geography)

KAVRISHVILI, K.V.

Land form analysis of the Gega River basin in northwestern Georgia.
Izv. vses. geog. ob-va 92 no.6:482-495 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Gega Valley—Physical geography)

KAVRISHVILI, K.V.

~~Vertical zoning in landforms of the Kelasuri and Amtkai basins.~~

Vertical zoning in landforms of the Kelasuri and Amtkai basins.
Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 17:79-95 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Kelasuri Valley--Landforms)
(Amtkai Valley--Landforms)

KAVRISHVILI, K.V.

Alexander Humboldt's travels and their scientific significance.
Trudy Geog. ob-va Gruz. SSR 6:27-45 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KAVRISHVILI, K.V.

Types of the karstic landforms of Abkhazia and the
characteristics of main types based on the example of the
Okhachkuye and the Bzybkiy Ridges. Trudy Inst. geog. AN
Gruz. SSR 18:156-159 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KAVRISHVILI, K.V.

Establishing types of natural landforms on the territory of
Abkhazia (the northwestern part of the Georgian S.S.R.). Trudy
Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 20:119-137 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

SABASHVILI, M.N., akademik; GULISASHVILI, V.Z., akademik;
KAVRISHVILI, L.N., agronom; YASHVILI, N.S., prof.;
ARCHVADZE, Sh.R., kand. ekon. nauk; SHENGELIYA, P.G.,
red.

[Natural resources of the Georgian S.S.R.] Prirodnye re-
sursy Gruzinskoi SSR. Moskva, Nauka. Vol.6. 1965. 274 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Sovet po izuche-
niyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. 2. Akademiya nauk Gruz.SSR
(for Sabashvili, Gulisashvili).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721220002-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721220002-5"

MECHANICAL

maximum was observed in the first

layer, a secondary maximum was observed in the second layer, and the distributions of the probability of

part of the minimum turbulence are the Canadian-Alaskan sectors of the Arctic
The regions of minimum turbulence are the Canadian-Alaskan sectors of the Arctic

Abstract—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 10-week training program on the heart rate (HR) and energy expenditure (EE) of sedentary, middle-aged women. The subjects were 15 women, 40 to 50 years of age, who were sedentary and had no cardiovascular or pulmonary disease. They were randomly assigned to a 10-week training program or a control group. The training program consisted of three sessions per week of aerobic exercise at 60% of maximum HR. The control group performed no exercise. The HR and EE were measured at rest and during exercise at the beginning and end of the 10-week period. The results showed that the training program had a significant effect on the HR and EE of the subjects. The HR and EE were significantly lower in the training group than in the control group at the end of the 10-week period. The results suggest that a 10-week training program can improve the cardiovascular and metabolic health of sedentary, middle-aged women.

$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{1}{L^3} + \frac{1}{L^2} + \frac{1}{L} \right)}$$

• •

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the Fe^{2+} solution on the adsorption of Fe^{2+} by the Fe^{2+} -loaded adsorbent. The concentration of the Fe^{2+} solution was 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/L. The adsorption was carried out at 25 °C for 24 h. The adsorbent was 0.1 g. The adsorption solution was 10 mL. The adsorption solution was stirred at 150 rpm. The adsorption solution was filtered by a 0.45 μm filter. The adsorption solution was analyzed by ICP-AES.

KAVRYKOV, St.

BULGARIA / Diseases of Farm Animals. Toxicoses.

R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 35858.

Author : Prodanov, P., Kavrykov, St.
Inst : Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Wild Pea - Lathyrus aphaca - Horse Poisoning.

Orig Pub: Izv. in-ta eksperim. vet. med. Bulg. AN, 1956,
No 5, 71-75.

Abstract: Two cases of horsesmass poisoning by wild pea --
Lathyrus aphaca -- are described. The horses
were given grain waste containing wild pea seeds
for a period of two and a half to three months,
and they each consumed 1.36 to 1.86 kilograms
of wild peas. On one farm, 14 horses out of 168
fell sick; on another, four horses were afflict-
ed out of 80. Fourteen horses died. The typ-

Card 1/2

DZHERVALIDZE, A.N.; KAVSADZE, I., red.

[Instructions for assembling and operating the hydraulic
equipment of the "Stalinets-6" Combine] Metodicheskie ukazaniia
po montazhu i ekspluatatsii gidravlicheskogo prispособleniia
kombaina "Stalinets-6." Tbilisi, Izd-vo Gruzinskogo sel'khoz.
in-ta, 1959. 18 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

KAVTARADZE, G. I.

FA 29T71

USSR/Oil Regions

Iodine

Sep 1947

"The Occurrence of Iodine in Waters of the Norio Oil
Bed," G. I. Kavtaradze, $\frac{1}{2}$ p

"Azerbaydzhanskoye Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" No 9

Short statement on the occurrence of iodine in wells
of the Norio oil bed at various levels of the well.
It is stated that future hydrogeologic research and
development work must produce a method for industrial
extraction of iodine from drilling water.

LC

29T71

~~KAHNSCHMIDT G. I.~~

Formation waters of the Maikop series in oil fields of Georgia.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.4:5-7 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Georgia--Oil field brines)

AUTHOR: Kavtaradzo, N. N.

SOV/62-58-9-5/26

TITLE: Concerning the Nature of the Maximum of the Isobars of Hydrogen Adsorption on Nickel, Platinum, Iron, Chromium, and Other Metals (O prirode maksimuma na izobarakh adsorbtsii vodoroda na nikele, platine, zheleze, khrome i prochikh metallakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 9, pp 1045 - 1053 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations of the hydrogen adsorption on nickel, platinum, iron, and other metals have shown that the adsorption isobars between -78° and 0° (or -50°) exhibit a maximum (Refs 1-26). The appearance of this maximum in the absorption isobars was determined and explained (Refs 8,9). In the work reported in this paper the authors undertook an exhaustive study of the generally accepted interpretation and explanation of the nature of the maximum in the isobars of the hydrogen adsorption (on nickel, platinum, iron, chromium, and other metals) and produced a new interpretation and explanation of this maximum. This interpretation is based on the conception

Card 1/2

Concerning the Nature of the Maximum of the Isobars SOV/62-58-9-5/26
of Hydrogen Adsorption on Nickel, Platinum, Iron, Chromium, and
Other Metals

of the two-way equilibrium condition present in the atomic and molecular hydrogen chemisorption on the nickel, iron, platinum, and other metals. This new interpretation of the nature of the maximum in the adsorption isobars was established thermochemically and thermodynamically. There are 2 figures and 38 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1957

Card 2/2

KAVTARADZE, K. N.

"Experimental Leptospirosis in Monkeys" a report prepared at Sukhumi Medico-Biological Station, AMS USSR, 1954.

So: Review of Eastern Medical Sciences, Munich, No. 2, 1956.

KAVTARADZE, K.H.; BERNSTEYN, A.D.; KVARATSKHELIYA, G.Ya.

Sources of leptospirosis in the Abkhazian A.S.S.R. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 28 no.9:60-63 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz Sukhumskey mediko-biologicheskoy stantsii AMN SSSR i Respubli-
kanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Abkhazskoy ASSR.
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, transmission,
carriers (Rus))

KAVTARADZE, K. N.
GVAZAVA, I. S.
DZHIKIDZE, E. K.

"Experimentation of Chemical Therapy of the Dysenteric Zonnye" p. 135

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical
Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor,
B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

KAVTARADZE, K. N.

"Icteric Leptospira of the Monkey"
p. 179

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical
Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor,
B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

KAVTARADZE, K.N.

Some rare serotypes of dysentery bacilli isolated from monkeys.
Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 24:295-298 '63.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR, Sukhumi.

DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; STASILEVICH, Z.K.; PEKERMEN, S.M.; KAVTARADZE, K.N.

Simulating human intestinal infections in different experimental animals. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no. 11:38-50 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR, Sulhmi. Submitted July 13, 1965.

L 26114-66 ENT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6015387

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/011/0038/0050

AUTHOR: Dzhikidze, E. K.; Stasilevich, Z. K.; Pekerman, S. M.; Kavtaradze, K. N. 23 B

ORG: Instituto of Experimental Pathology and Therapy AMN SSSR, Sukhumi (Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Simulation of human intestinal infections in experiments with different animals

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 11, 1965, 38-50

TOPIC TAGS: intestinal disease, human ailment, animal disease

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the simulation of dysentery ⁶ salmonellosis ⁶ and Escherichia coli ⁶ infections in various animals and is based on literature and original research on monkeys. Spontaneous and experimental dysentery in new and acclimatized monkeys closely approximates the 3 etiological variants (Flexner, Sonne and Newcastle) of human dysentery in respect to clinical and carrier forms and agglutination titers. However, in the animals the diseases were more serious (30-60% deaths) and had higher localization in the intestine. Experimental Salmonella infection in monkeys produced essentially the same clinical picture with a latency of 2-3 days, fever, diarrhea, frequent bacteremia and other typical signs of

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.34-022-092.9

L 26114-66

ACC NR: AP6015387

typhoid disease. Virulence declined in the following order: S. enteritidis, typhimurum, stanley and heidelberg. While in humans these infections cause so-called food poisoning, in monkeys they resemble typhoid-like salmonella infections in children. S. paratyphi B are rarely isolated under natural conditions, but this infection was reproduced in over 50% of the experimental monkeys in a form resembling human paratyphoid. One hundred percent could be infected by increasing the sensitivity of the monkeys through vitamin C deficiency or radiation disease. Typhus abdominalis can be reproduced in the chimpanzee but differs from the human disease by a shorter incubation and a milder course. In tests on rhesus monkeys, no clinically pronounced intestinal forms were seen but 15 out of 51 had a specific kind of pneumonia. E. coli infection led to a benign intestinal dysfunction and had a tendency to occur again in infant monkeys. Serious coli infection could also be produced in monkeys by inducing a vitamin C deficiency or radiation disease. It is concluded that the results justify the use of monkeys for modeling intestinal infections. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 13Jul65 / ORIG REF: 055 / OTH REF: 041

Card 2/2 CC

ZENAYSHVILI, O.P.; BAKANIDZE, T.A.; GOBECHIYA, B.K.; KAVTARADZE, M.A.

Results of alkopar trials in foci of necatoriasis. Med.paraz.
i paraz.bol. 33 no.3:302-303 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Virsaladze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR,
Tbilisi.

<p>CA</p>		<p>2</p>	
<p>PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>Catalytic oxidation of phosphine in adsorbed layers. R. A. Andreev and N. N. Kargin. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.</i> 60, 1198-9 (1948).—The catalytic oxidation of PH_3 on dry charcoal in the presence of Cu salts involves as a 1st step the activated adsorption of PH_3 onto the supported Cu salt with an activation energy of about 2 kcal. The activation energy for the reaction of O with the adsorbed PH_3 increases as the O onto the surface. The kinetics of the oxidation can be described by the equation of Roginskii and Zeldovich (cf. <i>C.A.</i> 29, 7776): $\log (1 + A) = (a/2.3)q - \log a$, where q is the amt. reacted, t the time in min., a the original speed of the reaction, and a a const.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Arild J. Miller</p>			
<p>330-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>STRUCTURE</p>		<p>EDUC. SCHOLAR</p>	
<p>APPROVED 02</p>		<p>APPROVED 017 007 001</p>	
<p>APPROVED 017 007 001</p>		<p>APPROVED 017 007 001</p>	

KAVTARADZE, N. N.

USSR/Chemistry Physical chemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kavtaradze, N. N.

Title : Effect of thermal effusion on pressure measurements and methods of computing corrections

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28, Ed. 6, 1083 - 1094, June 1954

Abstract : Methods for the calculation of actual pressures, based on the theory of thermal effusion and on the application of empirical and semi-empirical ratios, are discussed. Methods for the introduction of corrections, for the thermal effusion effect, are described. An approximate solution to the Knudsen equation and a graphical method (based on this equation), for the calculation of actual pressures in the range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-1} mm mercury column, were introduced. Sixteen references: 4 USSR, 2 USA, 10 German. Tables, graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Moscow

Submitted : October 8, 1953

AF701597

TREASURE ISLAND BOOK REVIEW

AID 837 - S

KAVTARADZE, N. N. (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR).

DISKUSSIYA (Discussion). In Problemy kinetiki i kataliza (Problems of Kinetics and Catalysis), vol. 8. Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1955. Section IV: Nature of the active surface, p. 235-236.

With reference to the discussion on nonuniform surfaces, it was noted that the adsorption of hydrogen on metals consists of two types: 1) irreversible adsorption which decreases with the rise in temperature, and 2) a reversible adsorption which increases with increase in temperature and which follows the Langmuir equation. At -195°C , hydrogen was adsorbed on nickel, platinum, and iron very rapidly. The reversible adsorption amounted to 3-4% on iron and nickel, and to 7% on platinum. Adsorption of hydrogen at -78 , 0 , 50 and 100°C gave similar experimental results.

1/1

KAVTARADZE, N. N.:

KAVTARADZE, N. N.: "The adsorption of hydrogen on condensed layers of metal."
Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physical Chemistry. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation
for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 39, 1956. Moscow.

AUTHOR: Kavtaradze, N. N. 20-114-4-39/63

TITLE: Adsorption of Hydrogen on Nickel Layers Condensed in High Vacuum (Adsorbtsiya vodoroda na sloyakh nikelya, kondensirovannykh v glubokom vakuume)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 822-825 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The nature of hydrogen adsorption on metals has hitherto not been explained. For the investigation of this phenomenon the author used layers which were produced by evaporation of highly pure metals. As a result two groups of metals were found which differ widely in the adsorption of H_2 . The knowledge of the adsorption of H_2 on nickel renders it possible to describe the peculiarities of the metals belonging to one of these groups. At $-195^\circ C$ H_2 is extremely rapidly adsorbed on nickel: 91% within the first minute, 98.4% after 10 min. The adsorption is concluded 20 min. after the beginning of the test, and the pressure in the reactor stays constant. The facts established show that the summary adsorption of $H_2(N_2)$ consists of two parts already at $195^\circ C$: an irreversible, rapid one and a reversible, momentary one. At $-78^\circ C$ the adsorption of H_2 on nickel retains the same qualitative peculiarities as at $+195^\circ C$ but the

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• Adsorption of Hydrogen on Nickel Layers Condensed in High Vacuum 20-114-4-39/63

share of reversibility is increased up to 8% of the total adsorption, and the latter is brought to an end rapidly. The facts described indicate that the adsorption of H_2 on Ni, as well as on Fe, Cr and Pt represents a complex process: it consists of a reversible and an irreversible part. The former is highly dependent on pressure and temperature, the latter, on the whole, only on temperature. An influence of pressure on the quantity of adsorption has not been detected in the domain examined here. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physical Chemistry of the AS USSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: November 27, 1956 by A. N. Frumkin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1956

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Kavtaradze, N. N.

76-32-4-28/43

TITLE: On the Nature of the Adsorption of Hydrogen on Nickel, Iron, Chromium and Platinum (O prirode adsorbtsii vodoroda na nikel, zheleze, khrome i platine)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 4, pp. 909 - 913 (USSR)

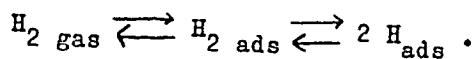
ABSTRACT: After some considerations concerning already carried out experiments and existing references, and after making assumptions in this field, the author finds the statements by Beeck (Reference 10) to be incorrect. Here it is assumed that a molecular chemical sorption is present and that the molecule of the chemically sorbed hydrogen acts as positive end of the dipole $\text{Me}^- - \text{H}_2^+$. The phenomena of the adsorption in the case of a temperature rise through -195°C are explained by the fact that with rising temperature the reversible chemical sorption of equilibrium of the hydrogen molecules increases and that the surface part irreversibly occupied by atomically bound hydrogen atoms (hydrides) decreases which leads to an increase of summary adsorption. From this viewpoint the ad-

Card 1/2

76-32-4-28/43

On the Nature of the Adsorption of Hydrogen on Nickel, Iron, Chromium and Platinum

sorption of hydrogen takes place in two stages:



In consequence of the dependence of the reversible molecular chemical sorption on the pressure the summary adsorption can pass a maximum value. The sorption of hydrogen on nickel is illustrated by a three dimensional diagram, the course of adsorption in dependence on the temperature being expressed by a general equation which has a constant which is specific for different metals. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 15 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii, Moskva
(Moscow Institute for Physical Chemistry, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Hydrogen--Adsorption 2. Nickel--Adsorptive properties 3. Iron
--Adsorptive properties 4. Chromium--Adsorptive properties 4. Plati-
num--Adsorptive properties

AUTHOR: Kavtaradze, N. N.

76-32-5-15/47

TITLE: The Heats of Atomic and Molecular Chemical Sorption of Hydrogen on Nickel, Iron, Chromium and Platinum (Teploty atomarnoy i molekulyarnoy khemosorbtsii vodoroda na nikele, zheleze, khrome i platine)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 5, pp. 1055 - 1058 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the already observed equilibrium of atomic and molecular chemical sorption of hydrogen on the above mentioned and other metals the present paper determines the isothermal lines of the reversible molecular chemical sorption heats according to an equation and gives them in form of a table; it is observed that the data obtained are coinciding with those obtained by Mignolet (Reference 8). The determinations of the heats of the atomic chemical sorption are carried out by means of an equation of statistical physics and an empiric equation is carried out using a proposal by S. Z. Roginskiy, with also these results well coinciding with those of the direct calorimetric measurements by Bik (References 6,7).

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The Heats of Atomic and Molecular Chemical Sorption
of Hydrogen on Nickel, Iron, Chromium and Platinum

76-32-5-15/47

A graphical representation is given of the change of the differential absorption heats on the transition from atomic to molecular chemical sorption of hydrogen on nickel, as well as a reaction scheme of the course of the summary heat effect of the process with an explanation of the abrupt change of the differential heat adsorptions on the transition from atomic adsorption to molecular adsorption being given. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii Moskva (Moscow
Institute for Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1957

1. Hydrogen---Absorption 2. Hydrogen--Adsorption 3. Metals--
Absorptive properties 4. Metals---Adsorptive properties
5. Thermodynamics---Mathematical analysis

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Kavtaradze, N. N. SOV/76-32-6-4/46

TITLE: The Hydrogen Adsorption Properties of Metals in Relation to Their Position in the Periodic System by D. I. Mendeleyev (Zavisimost' adsorbtsionnykh svoystv metallov po otnosheniyu k vodorodu ot ikh polozheniya v periodicheskoy sisteme elementov D. I. Mendeleyeva)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 6, pp.1214-1217 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of existing data the metals can be divided into two groups, the first comprising the 1st - 11th periods, and the second the 11th - 14th period of the enlarged form of the periodic system. The metals of the first group adsorb hydrogen even at -195°C to a considerable degree. At a temperature increase a reversible adsorption of hydrogen is observed, which increases with a temperature rise and apparently is a weak molecular chemisorption. The metals of the second group only little adsorb hydrogen at low and moderate temperatures, the adsorption being small and reversible. Above 300° apparently a dissociation of H₂ into atoms takes place. The experimental data, however, do not give evidence of a

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SOV/76-32-6-4/46

The Hydrogen Adsorption Properties of Metals in Relation to Their Position in the Periodic System by D. I. Mendeleev

considerable chemisorption of atomic hydrogen. According to P. I. Kripyakovich and Ye. Ye. Cherkashin (Ref 11) salt-like hydrides are formed by the alkali and earth alkali elements and metal-like hydrides by the metals of the 3rd-5th period. The stability of the chemical binding of hydrogen with these metals is characterized by the heat of formation of the respective hydrides and it may be assumed that the heats of adsorption are also determined by it. It is found that the heats of formation of the hydrides reduce as the increase of the atomic weight and of the atomic radius of the metals within each series of analogs. It is assumed that the stability of binding Me-H reaches a maximum with titanium, vanadium and their analogs. It is assumed that the surface absorption is an exothermal and the bulk absorption is an endothermal process with the metals of the 5th-10th periods. A deviation from the regularity within the period, as well as within the same series is found under the assumption that the value of the heat of adsorption of hydrogen obtained by Beeck (Ref 12) is correct. The possible heats of chemisorption

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SOV/76-32-6-4/46
The Hydrogen Adsorption Properties of Metals in Relation to Their Position
in the Periodic System by D. I. Mendeleev

at atomic hydrogen on manganese, cobalt, rhenium, osmium and iridium were computed. It is stated that a sharply marked change of surface properties takes place at the transition from the elements of the 6th-10th periods to the metals of the 11th-13th periods. The periodicity of the adsorption properties can apparently be postulated not only with hydrogen, but also with olefines, carbon oxides, nitrogen etc. There are 1 table and 14 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii, Moskva
(Moscow, Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1956

1. Hydrogen---Adsorption
2. Metals---Adsorptive properties
3. Adsorption---Temperature factors
4. Metals---Test results

Card 3/3

5(4)

AUTHOR:

Kavtaradze, N.-N.

SOV/20-123-3-33/54

TITLE:

On the Dependence of the Chemosorption Properties of Metals on the Structure of Their Samples (O zavisimosti khemosorbtsionnykh svoystv metallov ot struktury ikh obraztsov)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 3, pp 498-500 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to available experimental data, the specific chemosorption capacity of bodies (especially of metals) is constant and does not depend on geometric structure. A diagram shows the results obtained by measuring the adsorption of hydrogen on nickel layers in the various stages of development. According to these data the chemosorption capacity of the metal in the layer increases in the case of the structural variations investigated, and, at the same time, a proportional increase of the constant part of adsorption (i.e. of atomic chemosorption) and of the weak reversible part of adsorption (i.e. of molecular chemosorption) may be observed. In the case of the aforementioned structural variations the ratio between atomic and molecular chemosorption remains practically constant, i.e. structural variation exercises no influence upon the qualitative character

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On the Dependence of the Chemosorption Properties
of Metals on the Structure of Their Samples

SOV/20-123-3-33/54

of the phenomenon. However, in the case of the aforementioned structural variations, a certain number of "nucleus particles" is at first formed, i.e. of "small islands" or of latent crystal grains, which are separated from one another by free interspaces. If the quantity of metal in the layer increases, the layer develops by the increase and fusion of the particles originally present (no new crystallization centers are formed), porosity decreases gradually, and a massive layer is formed. Further condensation of the metal increases layer thickness and varies its relief. A second table contains data concerning the influence exercised by the heating (i.e. of the recrystallization) of a nickel layer upon the adsorption of hydrogen. Also in this case a change of structure practically exercises no influence upon the qualitative character of the phenomenon. A problem still to be solved is that of the cause of the increase of the chemosorption capacity of the layers for hydrogen in the case of their increase and in the case of a variation of their structure. An answer to this question can be found by measuring the surface of the nickel layers by the adsorption of krypton at -195° and by comparing the

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On the Dependence of the Chemosorption Properties
of Metals on the Structure of Their Samples

SOV/20-123-3-33/54

quantities thus found with the quantity of hydrogen adsorbed on the same layers and at the same temperature. The increase of the chemosorption capacity of a metal layer in the case of its growth and its structural variation are connected with increase of the total surface in these processes. According to the data obtained, the structural variation of the layers of nickel and other metals during condensation or resulting from heating (recrystallization) exercises practically neither a qualitative nor a quantitative influence upon their specific chemosorption capacity. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: July 7, 1958, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1958

Card 3/3

KAVTARADZE, N. N.

81274

11.8000

15.9130

S/069/60/022/03/12/019

B004/B007

AUTHORS:

Lygin, V. I., Kovaleva, N. V., Kavtaradze, N. N.,
Kiselev, A. V.

TITLE:

Adsorption Properties and Infrared Spectra of Oxidized
Carbon Blacks

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 334 - 339

TEXT: In the introduction the authors mention the various methods of determining the nature of chemical compounds on the surface of fillers, as e.g. carbon black (Refs. 1-9). The present paper is a continuation of the investigation of the surface compounds of adsorbents by means of an infrared spectroscopy. The authors studied channel black from Ukhta in natural state and oxidized by means of sodium hypochlorite (in the laboratory of A. Ya. Korolev, Ref. 1), carbon black obtained by the decomposition of graphite oxide at 300°C, as well as this carbon black after heating at 1,700°C in a hydrogen flow. The characteristic values of the samples are given in a table. The specific surface was determined by N. N. Avgul'. Fig. 1 shows the isothermal lines of vapor adsorption

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68858

24.3410
AUTHORS:

Kavtaradze, N.N., Lygin, V.I.

S/076/60/034/02/032/044
B010/B007

TITLE:

Vacuum Cell for Investigating the Infrared Absorption Spectra of Solids in the Atmosphere of Various Gases Within a Wide Temperature Range

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 2, pp 462-463 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The strong scattering of infrared spectra can be prevented by application of powder samples pressed into the shape of lamellas. The cells available for this purpose at present do not meet all demands. For this reason a cell (Fig) was constructed by means of which it is possible to investigate the infrared spectra of samples of the above-described kind within the temperature interval of from -50° to $+200^{\circ}$, in the high vacuum (10^{-4} - 10^{-5} torr), or in various gas media. The cell is made from molybdenum glass and on its lower end it has two openings lying opposite to each other on to which NaCl-lamellas are glued (by means of a BF-2 type glutinant). The pressed powder sample is placed between two aluminum foils. The latter are (together with the sample) located between the two aforementioned openings through which the infrared beam passes. The sample may be heated by means of a heater, and the temperature is measured by means of a thermocouple. Low temperatures are attained by means of liquid nitrogen or a freezing mixture. Besides spectro-

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Vacuum Cell for Investigating the Infrared Absorption
Spectra of Solids in the Atmosphere of Various Gases
Within a Wide Temperature Range

S/076/60/034/02/032/044
B010/B007

scopic investigations at various temperatures, also chemical reactions
of the sample with various gases may be spectrographically investi-
gated in the cell described. There are 1 figure and 2 references, 1
of which is Soviet. 4

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences
of the USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 2/2

KAVTARADZE, N.N.; LYGIN, V.I.

Infrared spectroscopy method of studying chemical reactions on a
palladium surface. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.4:472-473 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Palladium) (Surface chemistry)

LYGIN, V.I.; KAVTARADZE, N.N.; BORESKOVA, Ye.G. (Moskva)

Technique of specimen preparation for studying the chemisorption of
gases on metals by infrared spectroscopy. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35
no. 4:932-933 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii.
(Metals—Spectra) (Sorption)

KAVTARADZE, N.N.; LYGIN, V.I.

Structure of the surface bonds of carbon monoxide on palladium
based on data of adsorption measurements and infrared spectra.
Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.3:616-618 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
V.I.Spitsynym.
(Carbon monoxide) (Palladium) (Adsorption)

KAVTARADZE, N. N.; SOKOLOVA, N. P.

Infrared spectra of carbon monoxide adsorbed on gold and silver at low temperatures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.12:2804-2805 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(Carbon monoxide—Spectra) (Gold) (Silver)

KAYTARADZE, N.N.

Absorption of gases on metals. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no. 2:636-639
Mr '62. (NINA 1749)

1. Institut Glazheskey khimii AN SSSR.

KAVTARADZE, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, N.P.

Adsorption of carbon monoxide on copper and the structure of its
surface compounds from infrared spectrum data. Dokl. AN SSSR 146
no.6:1367-1369 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.
(Carbon monoxide—Spectra) (Copper)
(Surface chemistry)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034588

8/0076/64/038/004/1004/1005

AUTHOR: Kavtaradze, N. N.; Sokolova, N. P.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of CO chemisorbed on cobalt.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 4, 1964, 1004-1005

TOPIC TAGS: chemisorption, infrared spectroscopy, carbon monoxide, carbonyl bond, cobalt

ABSTRACT: In this investigation study was made of the surface compounds of CO on cobalt at 20, -78 and -195C. The CO pressure was changed from 1.3 to 10^{-5} mm. In the spectrum of chemisorbed CO absorption bands were found in 2140, 2070, 1950 and 1820 cm^{-1} regions. In accordance with the adsorption data and in analogy to known carbonyls, the 2070 cm^{-1} band belongs to linear structure and 1950 and 1820 cm^{-1} to the bridge structures of strongly sorbed CO. It is postulated on the basis of experimental data than on Ni and Fe at pressure of CO of the order of 1 - 10 mm one should also observe bands which are characteristic of reversible chemisorption. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

Card

1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034588

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18May63

SUB CODE: NP, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

Card

2/2

KAVTARADZE, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, N.P.

Infrared spectra of carbon monoxide chemisorbed on cobalt.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.1, 1004-1005 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii.

KAVTARADZE, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, N.P.; LUK'YANOVICH, V.M.; YEVKO, E.I.

Preparation and structure of solid finely dispersed metals for
spectral studies. *Kin.i kat.* 5 no.6:1095-1099 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

KAVTARADZE, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, N.P.

Infrared spectra of carbon monoxide adsorbed on ruthenium,
rhodium, and palladium within a wide temperature range. Dokl.
AN SSSR 162 no.4:847-850 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Submitted November 20,
1964.

L 22071-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6008050

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/004/0880/0882

AUTHOR: Kuleshov, I. M.; Shishakov, N. A.; Kavtardze, N. N.; Sokolova, N. P. 32

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fizi-
cheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR) B

TITLE: Study of the structural transformations of UO_2 under the influence of
high temperature and zirconium or thorium dioxide admixtures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966, 880-882

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, thorium compound, uranium compound

ABSTRACT: The effect of ZrO_2 and ThO_2 admixtures and thermal pretreatment on the
properties and structure of uranium dioxide was studied on samples prepared by co-
precipitating the hydroxides, reducing to UO_2 , grinding into a powder, and pressing
into pellets, then hardening and quenching. The transformations taking place were
observed by chemical and spectral (x-ray and infrared) methods. It is shown that
thermal hardening of pressed UO_2 in the presence of small amounts of ZrO_2 or ThO_2
at high temperatures (1600°C) causes an increase in its crystal lattice parameters fb

UDC: 541.66 2

Card 1/2

L 22071-66

ACC NR: AP6008050

and changes in the absorption bands in the infrared spectra. These structural changes also substantially affect the vaporization of UO_2 . The latter is decreased by the presence of ZrO_2 and ThO_2 . The paper was presented by Academician V. I. Spitsyn on 3 Jun 3 1965. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 03Jun55/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *ll*

KAVTARADZE, N. F.

"The Problem of Topical Diagnosis of Brain Tumors." Cand Med Sci, Tbilisi
State Medical Inst, Tbilisi, 1955. (KL, No 16, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

KAVTARADZE, P. P.

KAVTARADZE, P. P., CHAGARIDZE, M. I. "Vasotropic and secretory disturbances in firearm wounds to the peripheral nerves of the extremities", In the collection: pyatnadsat' let nauch.-prakt. deyatel'nosti Kliniki i Otd-niya nervnykh bolezney (Tbilisi, gos. med. in-t. i Gor. b-tsa), Tbilisi, 1948, p. 93-107.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Latopis 'Zhurnal 'nykt Statey, No. 24, 1949).

KAVTARADZE, P.P.

22685 Kavtaradze, P.P. I Ealesskiy, F.I. K Diagnostike Mestnogo
Khronicheskigo Stolbnyaka Trudy (Tbilis. Gos. Med.In-T), T.V.,
1948, S. 256-61 — N A Gruz Yaz — Rezyume NA Rus Yaz

So. Letopis', No. 30, 1949

PONDOYEV, Gavriil Sergeyevich, zaslushennyy vrach Gruzinskoy SSR; KAVTARADZE, P.P., prof., red.; KANDELAKI, D., red. izd-va; KHUTSISHVILI, V., tekhn. red.

[Notes of a physician] Zametki vracha. Izd.3., znachitel'no ispr. i dop. Tbilisi, Gos. izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1961. 309 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(PHYSICIANS)

TARKHANOV, I.R.[deceased]; SAAKASHVILI, M.G., prof.; GEDEVANISHVILI, D.M., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki, otv. red.; ASATIANI, V.S., red.; ZHGENTI, V.K., red.; ZURABASHVILI, A.D., red.; KAVTARADZE, P.P., red.; ERISTAVI, K.D., akademik, prof., red.; TSULUKIDZE, A.P., red.; TATISHVILI, I.Ya., red.; KUTATELADZE, I.G., red.; VANIDZE, TS.V., red. izd-va; KHUNDADZE, Z., tekhn. red.

[Selected writings] Izbrannye sochinenia. Tbilisi, Gos. izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1961. 393 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Gedevanishvili). 2. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Eristavi). (Physiology)

NIKOBADZE, I.I.; TATISHVILI, Ir.Ya.; KURCHISHVILI, I.B.;
ZHGENTI, V.K., akademik, red.; ZURABASHVILI, A.D.,
akademik, red.; KAVTARADZE, P.P., akademik, red.;
TSULUKIDZE, A.P., akademik, red.; ERISTAVI K.D.,
akademik, red.; CHITAYA, G.S., red.; KHUNDADZE, G.R.,
zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; MESKHIA, Sh.A.,
prof., red.

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Author : Kavtaradze, V. G.

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Titlo : Changes of Venous Pressure in Stimulation of the Urinary
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L 12815-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACC NR: AP5028181 SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/008/0029/003128
AUTHOR: Bitkova, A. N.; Koptelova, Ye. I.; Kavtorina, R. P.
ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR, Moscow
(Institut epidemiologii i microbiologii AMN SSSR)
TITLE: Chemical composition of the group A β -hemolytic streptococcus L-culture and
of its reversants
SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 8, 1965, 29-31
TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, microbiology
ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine what changes occur in the
chemical composition of the basic components of group A β -hemolytic streptococci
during transformation to the L-form and during reversion. Analyses carried out on
vacuum-dried cells showed that definite chemical changes occur in such transforma-
tions and that these changes are not completely restored during the reversion from
the L-form to the initial culture. In the L-form culture there was a reduction in
the amount of nitrogen- and phosphorus-containing components, of hexamines and
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^b
nucleic acids with the RNA/DNA ratio decreasing almost half. At the same time the amount of reducing substances and ash was found to be greater than initially. The lack of complete restoration of the above-named components during reversion is apparently due to drastic alteration in cellular metabolism. Similar changes were found in the chemical composition of the antigens of the three culture forms. Paper chromatography revealed profound changes in the carbohydrate components of the L-forms with rhamnose completely absent and ribose present in very small amounts. The amounts of glucose and galactose, on the other hand, were found to be increased. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

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